

French Revolution occurred. He found a celebrated writer, not at all disposed to favour the Reform Bill, spoke of its origin in the known to endeavour to get rid of their children, in consequence of their utter inability to support them pro-

the Reform Bill, spoke for its origin in the following terms: "The revolution of the preceding year (1830) was the origin of the outcry for Reform in Britain. Previous to that Reform was a standing cry, to some extent, to the agricultural labourers, and properly. The disparity between these classes, was probably greater than that which existed between the agricultural employers and their dependents; but this disparity was

extent in every session of Parliament—had as it was, did not affect the great principle that excited more attention than usual. Even the average masses of population would possess

excited more ardent and more numerous support. The spirit of petitioning had fallen into a slumber; in the public mind there was no agitation. But the triumph of popular resistance to tyrannical aggression in France, roused the spirit of popular resistance against encroachment upon established institutions in Britain. The crown had made no concession to the House of Commons. The House of Commons had refused to give up the right of the people to elect their representatives. The House of Commons had refused to give up the right of the people to elect their representatives. The House of Commons had refused to give up the right of the people to elect their representatives.

the ebullition of popularity in full possession for a time of the government of one country. number of the squatters and their dependants at the Darling Downs. It was not then his

for a time of the government of this country, excited all the popular propensities of the other; and as the excitement thus produced found no tyrannical attack against acknowledged rights on which it could fix as its object, it sought for itself an object in rights which it did not possess, and few rights were more for Parliamentary Representation, on any other principle than this.

form." In this passage from a writer decidedly unfavourable to the principles of the

Reform Bill, it was clearly admitted that that was not traceable to the French Revolution. The Reform Bill was introduced into the House of Commons on the 12th of March 1831, and after declaring that the great measure had originated with the late Earl Grey, Lord John Russell, placed on the floor of the House a small pamphlet, containing a succinct history of the Bill, which was founded. (The hon. and reverend member here, quoted at extreme length the speech of Lord John Russell, to show that

Bill—and exemplifying this principle by the disfranchisement of all boroughs not possessing

on country lands to £20,873; and on town and country lands, to £35,748; making a total of £142,022. In addition to this, he found that the liens on wool, for the year 1850, amounted to £21,731; on the produce of sheep, to £1,000; and that the liens on the 639,766 head of sheep, on 54,181 hds of cattle, and on 770 horses, amounted to £118,987; and when a large portion of these liens and mortgages were paid by Sydney people, what chance was there for the country? That was the question, and the answer was, that the country was the real, veritable bleeding heart of the nation.

that struggle to a successful termination. But he must go a step further and contend, From these extracts he thought it must be that not only was population the right basis of

obvious to honorable members, that the principle of population was admitted to be that which governed the British Constitution as it was settled under the Reform Act. True, it was, that under the Reform Act the great principle of population was not completely embodied, but it was to be remembered that the Reform Bill was never considered a conclusive measure. It was a convulsive effort made to re-establish the principle established by their Saxon forefathers, and which had since been departed from by the grand principle of population, as laid down in the Reform Bill of 1832. All the boroughs were disfranchised without regard to wealth or property that they might possess—if they did not contain 2000 inhabitants. And, again, boroughs containing under 4000 inhabitants were disfranchised, but that the Council had no right to go on any other basis. That it would be a most unconstitutional act of the Council attempting to lopsay any other basis than that of population. The right of every man in the country to be represented was to be clearly defined in the Constitutional Act, and the Council had no right to make that voice either greater or less, by apportioning an undue share of representatives to any district or to any interest. The duty of the Council in this matter was simply to carry out the principle laid down in the Constitutional Act in force, and to give to every man entitled to the franchise under that Act his fair and equal voice in the representation. Let them apply the principle of giving the franchise as they found it in the Bill. Let

thus taken from the representation of the
 would then find that population was the basis
 on which they must go. If they adopted any

towns, were added to the populous country and cities of the empire, and in the face of these significant facts, he must say that the Colonial Secretary was wrong in saying that population was not the correct criterion of representation, or that it was not practicable to take it as the basis. He met both these propositions with a dissenting voice, and he was supported in his dissent by the majority of the House, on which they must go. If they adopted any other principle than this, if they adopted the principle laid down in the government manifesto, they would be guilty of an Act of spoliation. The honorable Colonial Secretary had in his opening speech indeed congratulated himself that by this Act no one was disfranchised. But he (Dr. Lang) must deny this, as the principle on which the Bill of the hon.

position by the clear admission of Lord John Russell that population ought to be the

governing principle. The hon. the Colonial Secretary and the hon. and learned member for Sydney had alluded triumphantly to the inequalities which existed in the representation of England, but he must remind the House

of the Reform Act, but in spite of it. It was three. No doubt it would be said that Sydney

to be considered that this Act was passed after corruptions and anomalies in the system of representation had grown up for all old and new privileges—all existing interests—all aristocratic influences, were arrayed against reform, and in favour of the system which had grown up. When those things were fully considered it was matter of wonder that the House of Commons had accomplished so little, but that it had accomplished so much. The minister of the day followed out the correct principle as far as he could, and the universal application of that principle was only delayed until the remaining prejudices and abuses should have been eradicated from the system since it was therefore of no avail to say that inequalities existed in the representation of England. To say that Worcester, with its small population, sent two members, while Liverpool, with its large one, sent only two—would be virtually represented, that being as it was the focus of wealth and intelligence, its members would be more numerous and more powerful. But he must own that he was at a loss to understand what this virtual representation meant. Did it mean that Sydney would be represented by the nominees of the Crown, who chiefly resided in Sydney. Did hon. members on that subject think that they would be represented with such a representation as that? It seemed clear to him that he had, under the abstract of the census which had been laid upon the table that night, population had been made the basis of representation, hon. members would have been selected from the country districts, and he now saw the reform—that they might fairly and satisfactorily have settled the system of representation which should in future govern the country in a few hours. He found that the number of representatives

tem Worcester, with its small population, would give one member to every 6000 persons, and some members, while Liverpool sent none. This was a clear and intelligible principle.

sent two members, while Liverpool sent none. This was the position of all the great and populous towns. Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, and Glasgow, and two or three others, were before the meeting, and were here each given to the Government, and to the members, if the Government had come forward and proposed to give her six, he should have been satisfied, and would not have said one word. Such a proposition would have been a fair and honest one, and he would willingly

in the representation of the country. He remembered when all the representation enjoyed

then have existed in regard to the population of Sydney, be made up in the more remote districts. But he feared this principle was utterly disregarded by the Government. By the Government measure, while Sydney with its

representation according to population. The

Reform Act had been described by Mr. D'Israeli as a great revolution, and there could be no doubt, if not itself a great revolution, it was the only means that could be resorted to to avert a great revolution. It was the point on which the feelings and the passions of the nation at that time were concentrated. It would be in the minds of the members that, when the demand for reform was made, the Duke of Wellington said three. The number of representatives for the colony of Victoria was to be 21, of which number Melbourne would send one; in this colony the number was 32, of which Melbourne would send two. In fact, throughout the measurement and throughout the speeches by which it had been supported, it was quite evident to him that the authors of the Bill had had what was

expressed his determination to oppose it, and the consequence of the declaration called, to use a colonial phrase, a "down" on Sydney. This indeed was hardly denied, it

wad, that blue-eyed devil driven from his place, to make way for men who had opinions more in accordance with the spirit of the age than those of the old school. It was at that time when this Bill was carried through the House of Commons, and defeated in the House of Lords, it was unanimously agreed by the Ministers to exempt the illustrious House—which would have been virtually a revolution; and, with these

having been openly asserted that for reasons of certain political offences of which the citizens had been guilty, they were to be tabooed from all public life. The Government of the people of Sydney had not come up to the mark which certain high mightinesses thought proper to set before them as the goal of their rights. He thought too, that the citizens of Sydney had been treated rather harshly in the manner in which the debate had been con-

not that the Reform Act accomplished so little, but that it had accomplished so much. He helders of democracy, of socialism, and of chartism, and he knew not what other ism.

out that it had been the intention of the Government, therefore, to have had a right to assert the same, before he had the right to lead the assembly before the House. The leading principle of British representation was entirely lost sight of. Nor could he assent to the statement made by the other side of the House, that he, and those who thought with him, wished to take population alone as the basis of representation, and throw property

was perfectly gratuitous on the part of the

hon. Colonial Secretaries and the hon. and learned Member for Sydney. No such thing could take place, for he contended that in the case of the colonies, the franchise was granted to one class to the detriment of others, population would be found to carry its own weight with it. In all free countries it had been found that the franchise was given to the property, when distributed among masses of population, would, like water, find its own level; and that no doubt would ever be the case in all countries. He contended that variations in the amount of property possessed by individuals and by classes, but let them take large masses of population together, and divide it equally among all. He had never heard of any such persons in Sydney, nor had he ever known any Government to oppress the inhabitants. He could be seen anywhere for the charge of corruption. In the late election for Sydney, although it took place under an exciting and stormy sky, it was conducted peacefully and orderly as in any town in England. There had been riots and bloodshed at elections in the colony, there was so at the last election, but he was not a member of the Government. The learned member for Sydney was returned, and there was at the first election for Melbourne; but there had been none of late, since this fear-

they would find the distribution of property there was any danger to be apprehended at any people's court. In a crisis population and elections for Sydney from an abolition of

was nearly equal. In a civic population such as that of Melbourne, there was no room for the kind of sectionalism which had been the bane of our Sydney; from all sections of the community came forth their own hands. Give them the ballot, and they would elect the electors for the by-elections; it was positioned for by the citizens of Melbourne, and thus all danger of outbreak would be removed. Give them the ballot, and they would give them the ballot, as the best remedy for the social evils of the day, and thus, through socialism, democracy, and chivalry, which they seemed so much afraid of. But he

allowed to pass in its present shape. It was his wish that the fame of the honorable Colonial Secretary should stand as high as possible. He had no hostile personal feelings against him; but at the moment as that measure was perfectly calculated to do that. Liberal spirits which the honorable member had always professed. It would be a subversive of every great interest—it would

British constitution, and various instances have been quoted to show that in the representation of a England population was considered. In these instances they had fallen into the common error of believing that one constitution which may have prominently occupied the minds of a legislature is the adoption of any system is the only constitution that has passed into that system.

Supplement

TO THE

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1851.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of a resolution passed at the half-yearly meeting of the Proprietors of this Bank, held this day, the said meeting stands adjourned to Thursday, the 1st of May next, for the special purpose of considering the propriety of increasing the capital of the Company, by the creation of New Shares, directing the mode in which such additional shares shall be allotted and disposed of, and determining the time for the payment of the amount thereof.
By order of the Board of Directors,
J. BAILLIE, Secretary.
Bank of New South Wales,
Sydney, April 10. 7176

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY.
CLASSICAL and MATHEMATICAL LECTURES in the College to be established in connection with the University. Persons qualified to fill these offices are invited to send in their applications, accompanied by testimonials, on or before the first Monday in May.
The fixed salaries attached to these Lectureships are £200 a year each, besides £100 a year to each in lieu of a residence, and a share in the fees received from the Students.
All applications to be addressed, pre-paid, to the Secretary of the University, Hyde Park, Sydney.
EDWD. HAMILTON, Provost. 7179

SYDNEY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Chairman, T. W. Smart, Esq.
Deputy Chairman, Charles Kemp, Esq.
Directors: R. M. Roby, Esq., Thos. Holt, jun., Esq., W. R. Scott, Esq., Surveyor, James Hume, Esq., Secretary, George King, Esq.
The Directors of the Sydney Fire Insurance Company call the attention of the public to the following reduced Scale of their Rates of Premium:—
Section A.—Slated buildings, 6s. to 12s. per cent.
Section B.—Shingled buildings, 8s. to 15s. per cent.
Section C.—Weather-boarded buildings, 10s. to 20s. per cent.
FIFTY PER CENT. of the Premium will be returned on the renewal, for twelve months, on all yearly policies, so that the actual cost of Insurance will be ONE-HALF only of the above rates.
Application for Insurance to be made to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, No. 297, Pitt-street.
GEORGE KING, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN AND COUNTRIES BUILDING SOCIETY.
SHAREHOLDERS in this Society may borrow money, upon a basis of 8 per cent. interest, repayable as follows:—
For every £100 lent according to the Rules, for ten years the borrower will have to pay £1 5s. per month, or £150 in all, including principal and interest.
To borrow a similar amount from a private individual, at 8 per cent. for ten years, the borrower would have to pay £180, including principal and interest.
No Back Subscriptions nor Redemption Fees are required by this Society.
The Entrance Fees are limited to 10s. per share.
Head Office, 486, George-street, ROBERT A. FITZGERALD, Manager. 4916

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.
THE Wholesale Agent for the sale of the above Medicines begs to call the attention of the public to the following case of cure of a malady to which the inhabitants of this colony seem peculiarly liable, namely—the loss of their fingers from poisonous wounds:—
To Mr. E. Emanuel, Agent for Holloway's Pills and Ointment, Goulburn.
Sir,—I beg to inform you, for the benefit of the public, of the following cure effected on me by the use of the above Pills and Ointment. I was killing a pig and was bit in the finger, and was very bad, and under four doctors, who wanted to cut my hand off; and when I would not consent, I could get no cure. I was advised to use Holloway's Pills and Ointment, and am happy to say, after using them for one month, I am entirely cured.
CHARLES HUGGINS.
Hedgecote Creek, near Braidwood, March 27.

CAUTION!—None are Genuine unless the words "Holloway's Pills and Ointment, London," are engraved on the Government Stamp, pasted on every Pot and Box, with the same words woven in the water-mark of the books of direction wrapped round the medicines.
Should unprincipled vendors recommend parties asking for Holloway's Pills and Ointment not to buy them, but to take something else in their stead, they do so only for the purpose of getting a greater profit by what they wish them to purchase.
J. E. MEYDON, Wholesale Agent, 7087
75, King-street.

£500 TO be lent on Mortgage.
Apply to E. DAINTRY, Solicitor, 400, George-street. 7463

MR. JOSEPH SIMMONS, senior, having been induced by the promise of influential patronage to recommence business as an Auctioneer and General Commission Salesman, adopts the usual method of introducing to the mercantile community that he has taken these very centrally situated and commodious stores and Auction Rooms, in Market-street, which have been recently fitted up expressly for the purpose, and will be ready from and after the 24th instant to undertake sales by auction and otherwise.

At a reduced rate of Commission, and to guarantee the amounts of all sales intrusted to his charge.
All account sales of merchandise will be rendered, together with the proceeds, within twenty-four hours after sale, when required.
Cash advances to any extent made upon intrusted sales.

In the hope of securing from the mercantile community and others, a fair proportion of business, Mr. Simmons will undertake to effect sales by auction, at the following rate of commission:—
Wool and every other description of colonial produce, one per cent.
No charge for labour.

Land and house properties, sheep, cattle and horse stock, one and a half per cent.
The sale of ships will be effected at a commission charge of one per cent.
As also bank stock, companies' shares, reversions and life interest.

Upon all sales of merchandise the commission charged will be two per cent. except when sales of cargoes, and extensive quantities are concerned, in such cases a reduction will be made in accordance with the amount and nature of the produce.

The commission to be charged upon the sales of books and literature will be regulated according to circumstances.

Mr. Simmons deems it necessary to state that his sale room (then the largest in Sydney) is well adapted for "opening out" and displaying goods to great advantage, and will be ready immediately for the reception of all merchandise intended for sale, which will be stored (if desired) for ninety days free of charge.

Pitt-street South, April 14.
N.B.—No sales effected on "Saturdays."

SPECTACLES.
WHEN the healthy powers of Vision begin to fail, all persons feel a tender and anxious concern to perpetuate the enjoyment we find to be so intimately dependent upon the uninterrupted exercise of sight, and are instinctively led to seek for a remedy. To those, therefore, who require optical assistance, BRUSH AND MACDONNELL wish to state that they have Lenses of every focus, suitable for every sight, and they can guarantee them a degree of ease and comfort in the wearing of their Spectacles not usually attainable.

BRAZILIAN PEBBLES.
Both convex and concave, of every number. Pebbles have the following important advantages—they are of equal density, and are exceedingly hard, firm, and clear, their surfaces never become scratched or misty, are of a pure and cool nature.

PERISCOPE LENSES.
In pebble and crystal. These peculiar spectacles were invented by the celebrated Dr. Wallaston, in order to allow considerable latitude of motion to the eyes without fatigue. This is effected by the lenses being of a medium or concavo-convex form; the concave side being turned towards the eye.

NEUTRAL TINT GLASSES.
There are few in this climate who do not occasionally require spectacles with coloured glasses to protect their eyes from the painful glare of the sun. For this purpose the neutral tint, or twilight glass, is much approved of, and is very agreeable to the eyes when in use, and when removed it leaves the vision undisturbed by the flickering and confused halo so often complained of when wearing badly coloured glasses. Blue and Green Glasses in great variety.

Persons who have their own spectacle frames can have them well fitted with FINE CRYSTAL SIGHTS.
Of unequalled clearness; or, if preferred, with Brazilian Pebbles, at a very moderate expense.

Telescopes fitted with Object Glasses, and carefully repaired.
Very neat Pocket and Ship Telescopes, Compensated, &c.
BRUSH AND MACDONNELL,
Opticians, Watchmakers, and Jewellers, 7601
486, George-street.

ROCKIN'S PREPARATION FOR MAKING SEIDLITZ WATER OR IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER.
WHICH differs from those usually sold, in having all the ingredients in one bottle, and is superior to them in being perfectly tasteless, in the case with which it is mixed, in retaining its effervescence, for a much longer period, and being totally unaffected by damp or any change of climate.

Prepared only by C. ROCKIN, 33, Duke-street, Manchester-square, London, and sold by his Agents in the Australian Colonies, viz.,—A. Fox, Dispensing Chemist, 312, Pitt-street, Sydney; Louis and Sons, Robert Town; James Dowling, Launceston; and A. Scott, Adelaide.

WATERLOO HOUSE, TAILORING AND OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE.
101, KING-STREET, SYDNEY.

IN calling the attention of the public to above Establishment, the Undersigned solicits their support upon the consideration of the combined advantages exhibited to the community by its being solely confined to the above branches, and that it will be conducted upon the same liberal principles which the first-class houses in London have been so celebrated for, by adopting a first-rate article with the lowest possible price. The variety, style, and richness of the figured and plain satins, velvets, and other novel fabrics for gentlemen's waistcoats, are from the London and Parisian markets.

For trousers, will be found a splendid stock of first-class cassimeres, doerings, twines, &c., &c., &c.

In the tailoring department, the strictest attention and punctuality will be observed in the execution of orders. Outfits to all parts of the world. Every article in wearing apparel kept ready for immediate use. Ladies and gentlemen can by application have a printed list forwarded to them of every article, and the quantity required, of under as well as external clothing for any stated voyage.

B.B.—Lists of all the first-class vessels will be hung up in the lobby of the above establishment, with the dates of sailing.
R. M. FITZ.
Waterloo House,
101, King-street, Sydney. 7570

SUPERIOR TAILORING.
JOHN WRIGHT, COBDEN HOUSE, 51, Pitt-street, begs to call the attention of gentlemen and the public generally to the annexed list of prices for clothing of all kinds; at the same time would remind them that this department is under the management of the best practical cutter in New South Wales, whose thorough knowledge of the business is a sufficient guarantee that all orders entrusted to him will be executed in all respects in a business and tradesmanlike manner—ensuring a certain fit, good workmanship, in any style or fabric suited to the taste of the wearer:—

Doekin coats, made to order	0 18 6
Ditto, very superior	1 10 0
Ditto, West of England doekin	1 5 0
The very best in Sydney, reduced to	1 9 6
Eye coats, made to measure	1 15 0
Superior ditto	1 18 6
Ditto, West of England, silk lined	2 10 0
Dress coats, made to measure	1 10 0
Ditto, superior	2 15 0
The registered pale 0s. to order	1 10 0
Ditto, superfine	1 17 6
Albert driving coats	1 15 0
The lounge, beautifully made	1 10 0
Blue and black cloth jackets, made to measure from	1 5 0
Dock doekin trousers	0 11 6
Ditto ditto	0 12 6
Ditto, superfine	0 14 6
The best quality, ditto	0 18 6
Black kerseymeres ditto	0 16 6
Ditto doekin ditto	0 17 6
The best black kerseymeres, to measure	1 2 6
English doekin trousers	0 15 6
Ditto, best ditto 16s. 6d. usual price	1 10 0
White Marseilles vests, to measure	0 8 6
Coloured ditto	0 8 6
Black tartan ditto	0 8 6
BOYS' CLOTHING of every description very low.	

LADIES' RIDING HABITS made in a very superior manner.
Ladies, &c.
An immense assortment of BUSH CLOTHING and SLOPS always in stock.
Also, blankets, rugs, counterpanes, shirts, cravats, gloves, handkerchiefs, braces, &c., &c.
Observe the address:—
JOHN WRIGHT,
Late Johnson and Wright, Cobden House, No. 277, and 279, Pitt-street.

BONNETS! BONNETS! BONNETS!!!
JAMES SMYTH respectfully informs his customers and the ladies generally, he has removed to more spacious premises, viz.,—269, Pitt-street, late J.E. Woods, where he trusts still to have the same patronage and support.

James Smyth having purchased from a party requiring immediate cash, who arrived by one of the latest vessels from London, a splendid assortment of Millinery, all quite new, consisting of 1139 Bonnets, Caps, Flowers, Ribbons, Wreaths, &c., &c., being satisfied at all times with a small profit, is determined to offer on Thursday next the above stock at the following prices:—
229 Drawn German Velvet Bonnets, 4s. 9d., really good.
446 Rich Genoa Silk Velvet, 12s. 6d., worth 25s.
327 Rich Glacé Silks, any colour, 6s. 9d., always charged 15s. 6d.
147 Drawn Satin Bonnets, 12s. 7d., cheap at 21s.
N.B.—These Goods cannot be seen till Thursday next, when they will be laid out for sale.
267, Pitt-street. 7583

JUST UNPACKED.
Fresh Silk Umbrellas
A beautiful lot of Parisian-made fancy Shirts
At M. BERNSTEIN'S.

ARRIVED, by the Lady Sale, and just unpacked, a choice selection of GUTTA PERCHA COATS, CIRCULAR CAPES, ZEPHYRS, OVERALLS, &c., of an exquisite fabric, and of every imaginable size. Those who really value health should give an early call at
HENRY HAYES AND CO'S,
Navy and Military Tailors,
416, George-street.

Also,
Two cases of Paris Hats, of really superior quality, from 12s. 7-9s

HATS FOR EASTER. HATS FOR EASTER.
J. DUCKER (late Uther), 274, Pitt-street, has on hand an extensive assortment of Hats, in every shape and quality.

Some most beautiful rich hats, just opened, of the newest style of fashion, now ready for the Easter holiday.
Hats from 6s. and upwards; the very best satin hats, warranted only 20s. Caps in great variety, and at extreme low prices.
Call on 2s. 6d. and upwards. 7459

B. MOUNTCASTLE has added to his stock every description of Summer Hats, a portion consists of—
Ventilated Paris, drab, and black hats
Beaver, drab, and black hats
Shell, drab, and black hats
Ladies' best riding hats
California felt hats of every colour and the most approved shape
A very large assortment of plain and fancy cloth caps.
Hats manufactured to order in any quantity.
A large assortment of every description of naval and military lace and ornaments, cockades, gold bands, &c.
French Hat Manufactory,
77, Market-street.

THE LADIES' and CHILDREN'S BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE.
333, GEORGE-STREET,
Late the Savoy Bank.

DELANEY, BROTHERS, AND COMPANY have just received a large assortment of Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes from their manufacturing house in Dublin, which are of a very superior quality to those usually sold in Sydney.
Empty trunks for sale. 6523

GALA PLAIDS, CLAN GALAN, FANCY GOODS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, &c.
ON SALE at the Warehouse of the Undersigned, No. 276, Lower Pitt-street, adjoining Terry's buildings, invoices of—

7-8 Gala plaids and clan gala
Black and coloured cotton velvets
Rich printed de laines and cashmeres
6-4 Town printed cambric and chints prints
7-8 Chints and pique prints
7-8 Printed furniture
8-4 Checked and plain crenolines
Ditto ditto hooped and Jenny Lind petticoats
Ditto ditto shawls and handkerchiefs
Artificial flowers and head dresses
Lace dresses and tartan robes
Ladies' fancy silk handkerchiefs and barege scarfs
Winter bonnet and sash ribbons
French satin ribbons
Cap curls and wicker blouses
Bobbin and silk nets
Spring ditto ditto
White, black, and coloured muslins and nets
Muslin hair shirts and collars
Black and coloured blond falls
Women's white collie and Jean stays
Children's and mado's ditto ditto
Black sewing silk, fringes, and galleons
White and black, 10 and 12 saracen ribbons and doubles
Women's and children's polkas
Children's Tartan and white socks
Ditto Victoria, Jenny Lind, and polka boots
Men's grey and brown socks
White and coloured imperial cravats, cotton India rubber, and silk braces
Men's blue and Scotch bonnets
Also, an assortment of haberdashery
Fancy winter doekins
Drab mackintosh and cords, &c., &c.
J. RICKARDS,
Lower Pitt-street. 7596

PATENT SPERM CANDLES.
warranted to burn equal to real sperm, is 4d. per lb. An allowance to purchasers of a package of 50 or 50 lbs.
American Goods—A small assortment still on hand

SHIRTING PORT AND EMBROIDERY.
Port, 11s. 6d. and 15s. per dozen
Shirring, 11s. 6d. and 15s. per ditto
Older, 5s. per ditto
Ale and Porter, 5s. 6d.
SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE,
Opposite Police Office, York-street. 5821

FOR SALE, by the undersigned—
Certificates of Marcell's and Henny's—
Brandy
R. F. Rum
Old Tom, 1, 2, and 3 dose cases
Booth's Old Tom, in hogheads
One gin, 16 U.P.
Whiskey, in hogheads
Barley and Perkins' porter.
S. J. COHEN,
7, Jamison-street. 6144

FOR SALE, by the undersigned—
Certificates of Marcell's and Henny's—
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Old Tom, 1, 2, and 3 dose cases
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One gin, 16 U.P.
Whiskey, in hogheads
Barley and Perkins' porter.
S. J. COHEN,
7, Jamison-street. 6144

FOR SALE, by the undersigned—
Certificates of Marcell's and Henny's—
Brandy
R. F. Rum
Old Tom, 1, 2, and 3 dose cases
Booth's Old Tom, in hogheads
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LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.—TUESDAY.

Before the three Justices.

IN RE ALEXANDER M'CALLUM.

Mr. FOSTER moved for a rule nisi, calling upon Daniel Egan, and J. S. Dowling, Esqrs., Justices of the Peace for the city of Sydney, and John Neale, to show cause why a writ of prohibition should not issue, commanding them to stay certain proceedings against Alexander M'Callum. The latter was a tenant of Neale, occupying a tenement in Blackwattle Swamp, and was served by Neale's attorney with a notice of ejection, under the Tenement Act (11 Vict. No. 2). This notice, although substantially according to the form prescribed by the said Act, might be objected to, but there was another point upon which he (Mr. Foster) relied in making this application. Upon the day named in the notice, M'Callum, with his attorney and witnesses, attended at the Sydney Police Office, where Mr. Martin applied to the sitting magistrates (Messrs. Egan and Dowling) to enter into the case, which they refused to do; but issued a summons calling upon M'Callum to attend on the following Saturday, when they adjudicated in the matter, ordering that unless the tenement was given up within seven days, a warrant should issue to give Neale possession. Now, he (Mr. F.) contended, that on that day (being the twelfth day after the date of the notice of ejection, which notice named the seventh day for attending at the Police Office), the Magistrates had no jurisdiction whatever in the matter. The first section of the Act laid down the mode of proceeding; directing that notice of ejection be given in a certain form; and enacting, that if the tenant did not attend at the time and place appointed, then it shall be lawful for the magistrates to issue a warrant to give possession. But in this case, the tenant had attended, but the Magistrates would not entertain the case on that day, but by summons fixed another for adjudicating thereupon, a proceeding by no means authorised by the Act. Where a special power was given by statute, a special mode of proceeding must be strictly pursued. It had been laid down by Lord Mansfield (Cowper's Rep. p. 26), that "where a special authority was given by statutory enactment, the mode of enforcing it must be strictly pursued." Now, here the utmost laxity had obtained. M'Callum had incurred expense for professional assistance, and had strictly complied with the terms of the notice; but the magistrates had refused to hear him on the appointed day; and, by a most irregular procedure, had fixed a distant day, for which they had no authority whatever.

Rule granted, returnable on Thursday.

IN RE DRISCOLL.

Mr. DRISCOLL, in person, moved for a rule nisi, calling upon the Commissioner of the Court of Requests to show cause why a writ of mandamus should not issue, directing him to enrol Mr. Driscoll as an Attorney of the Court of Requests in its ten pound jurisdiction. In support of this application an affidavit was read, setting forth that Mr. Driscoll, although an attorney of the Supreme Court, and, such, practising in the Court of Requests in its thirty pound jurisdiction, was not allowed, as a matter of right, to practise there when the ten pound cases were set down for trial. In February ultimo, he was professionally engaged in a cause in the latter jurisdiction, and whilst waiting till his case was called, saw a person, whom he knew was not a legal practitioner, nor yet the clerk of the court, addressing the court in the capacity of advocate. He, Mr. Driscoll, rose and asked the Commissioner by what authority the person in question was so allowed to act;—that thereupon his Honor checked him for his interruption, and observed that he recognised no legal practitioners in the ten pound court, but allowed them, or other appointed agents of the suitors, to act by courtesy only. Mr. Driscoll then applied to his Honor to enrol him as an attorney of the Court in its minor jurisdiction, which his Honor refused; and hence the present application. After going through the various clauses of the Court of Requests Act, upon which he relied for his motion, Mr. Driscoll said that it was not from pecuniary, but professional motives that he had taken the present step. He was sorry to inform their Honors that a highly irregular system had for some time past been allowed to prevail at the Court of Requests. Persons of disreputable character, styling themselves Agents of the Court, and furnishing printed bills of costs to their victims, were allowed to practise there as advocates. These persons gained their living by buying up small debts, and suing the unfortunate debtors in a manner which was as ruinous to the latter as it was discreditable to the Court to allow. For the sake of the profession to which he had the honor to belong, he trusted that the Supreme Court would put a stop to these malpractices.

Mr. JUSTICE TRENBY said, that having had the honor to preside over the Court of Requests for a long period, he would offer a few words as to the system of which Mr. Driscoll complained. It had always been his Honor's practice to allow the bona fide clerks or servants of suitors to act for their employers, when the latter could not attend; but he had always refused to allow non-professional agents to appear. With much regret he had learnt, that of late, low agents of no character, and totally irresponsible for mal-practice, had been allowed to act as advocates in the aforesaid court. These persons, who bought up debts for the mere purpose of suing, and making up bills of costs, and who were about the most mischievous class in the community, had gained a base name in the Court of Requests, from which they assuredly ought to be driven.

The Solicitor-General said that this was a question which involved a point of so much importance to the profession, that he was sure their Honors would excuse him, although not engaged in the matter before the Court, offering a suggestion. It appeared, from what had fallen from Mr. Driscoll, that the Commissioner seemed to think that the 4th section of the Court of Requests Act prevented the enrolment of attorneys in its minor jurisdiction. This was certainly a wrong reading of the section, which, by forbidding costs for professional assistance, implied that suitors, if they chose to pay for such assistance out of their own pockets, might engage it. But, most assuredly, none but legal practitioners ought to be allowed to give such assistance, or appear as advocates.

After some discussion, as to the mode in which the question should be formally brought before the Court.

The Chief Justice expressed his surprise and regret at hearing that a class of persons, without either character or responsibility, had been allowed to act as advocates in the Court of Requests. The Court, having considered the best mode of proceeding, would grant a rule nisi, returnable on Thursday (this day), calling upon the Commissioner to show cause why a writ of mandamus should not issue, directing him to admit Mr. Driscoll as an attorney generally in the Court of Requests.

HARRIS v. WELMAN.

This was a case of trespass, tried before the Chief Justice at the last sittings of the Goulburn Circuit Court. The declaration contained two counts, the first charging the defendant with trespassing on a run called Murrumboro; the second with trespassing on a run called Kangan. The defendant having demanded a bill of particulars, the plaintiff furnished a map of the land, upon a certain portion of which he complained that the defendant's sheep had trespassed. The defendant admitted that his sheep had run on certain portions laid down in the map, but said that they formed no part of either the Murrumboro or Kangan runs; and, consequently, that he had not trespassed on the lands named in the declaration. The defendant, therefore, pleaded not guilty, and not possessed; and the jury found a verdict for the defendant on both issues.

Mr. DARVALL now moved for a new trial, on the ground that the verdict was at variance with the evidence, and against his Honor's directions; and that on the first issue it ought to have been for the plaintiff; on the second, for the defendant. The chief points of the notes of the voluminous evidence taken at the trial had been read by the Chief Justice. Mr. DARVALL proceeded to address the Court in support of his motion, showing the great discrepancies in the evidence, and directing attention to the various passages in the learned Judge's charge to the jury, containing directions which they had not followed. From the natural features of the country (laid down in the map, and minutely described by Mr. Darvall) he contended that the run named Murrumboro, and originally formed by the late Dr. Harris, must include those lands upon which the defendant admitted he had depastured his sheep. With regard to Kangan, which was the head cattle station of the plaintiff, it had been shown that the defendant had, by a series of encroachments, brought up his sheep station to within a quarter of a mile thereof; and it was absurd to imagine that the former of a cattle station would have established one on a mere patch of land which could be so nearly approached by such unpleasant neighbours for horned cattle as sheep were well known to be.

The Solicitor-General, on the other side, contended, that the defendant had a right to retain his verdict. His long possession alone fully justified the verdict on the second issue, even assuming that Dr. Harris had first taken up the Kangan station. But evidence had been adduced by the defendant to show, that Dr. H.'s cattle had never occupied the lands upon which the latter was now accused of trespassing. As to the Murrumboro station, there were also various cogent reasons for believing that the intervening land had not originally been included in Dr. Harris's selection of the run; it being obviously desirable that between the chief and the weaning station (which the latter was) some considerable space should intervene. Having referred at length to the contradictory evidence given at the trial, and submitting that, in point of respectability, the witnesses were for the defendant, the Solicitor-General expressed his confidence that, as the Jury had believed the evidence of the latter, their full verdict in his favour would not be disturbed.

Mr. DARVALL replied. The Court was unanimous in opinion as to the ground for refusing the plaintiff's motion for a new trial. Upon the chief points relied upon by the plaintiff, very contradictory evidence had been offered on both sides; the Jury had given credence to that which was in defendant's favour; and acting upon a rule which that Court would always follow, namely, not to disturb a verdict (unless a jury was manifestly wrong) in cases where conflicting evidence was adduced, the present motion must be refused.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

LAND SALES.

At eleven o'clock of Wednesday, the 7th May, the following town, suburban, and country lots of land will be offered for sale by public auction, at the several places hereunder mentioned, and at the upset price affixed to each lot respectively. Deposit 10 per cent.

At the Police Office, Gundagai.

TOWN LOTS.

GUNDAGAI.—1. 2 roads, county of Clarendon, parish of North Gundagai, allotment No. 1 of section 1. 2-7. 1 road and 36 perches each, same place, Nos. 2-7 of section 1. 8. 2 roads, same place, No. 8 of section 1. 9-11. 1 road and 32 perches each, same place, Nos. 9 and 20 of section 1, and 10 of section 7. 12. 3 roads, same place, No. 11 of section 7. 13-18. 1 road and 36 perches each, same place, Nos. 13-17 of section 7. 19. 2 roads, same place, No. 18 of section 7. 20. 1 road and 32 perches, same place, No. 20 of section 7. 21. 1 road and 36 perches, No. 3 of section 8. 22. 1 road and 32 perches, same place, No. 10 of section 8. 23. 2 roads, same place, No. 11 of section 8. 24. 25. 1 road and 36 perches each, same place, Nos. 12 and 13 of section 8. 26. 2 roads, same place, No. 18 of section 8. 27. 28. 1 road and 32 perches, same place, Nos. 19 and 20 of section 8. 29. 1 road and 36 perches, same place, No. 6 of section 16. Upset price £8 per acre.

SUBURBAN LOTS.

CLARENDON.—30. 10 acres, parish of North Gundagai, No. 3. 31. 20 acres, same place, No. 5. Upset price £2 10s. per acre.

At the Police Office, Cobar.

COUNTRY LOTS.

BATHURST.—1. 640 acres, parish of Waldegrave, near Flyer's Creek. 2. 443 acres, 3 roads, and 1 perch, parish of Waldegrave, on Flyer's Creek. There are some indications of metals on the above land, as copper, and a mineral resembling plumbago. 3. 4. 640 acres each, near Mount Icely, Limestone Creek. 5. 628 acres, same place. 6. 578 acres, 1 road, and 21 perches, same place. 7. 628 acres, same place. 8. 628 acres, 2 roads, and 16 perches, same place, reserving for public use, the present road to Warwick, for which allowance has been made in the total area. Upset price £1 per acre.

At the Police Office, Mudgee.

TOWN LOTS.

MUDGE.—1-6. 2 roads each, county of Wellington, parish of Mudgee, Nos. 2, 3, 8, 9, 11, and 16, of section 11. Upset price £8 per acre.

At the Police Office, Tumworth.

TOWN LOTS.

TUMWORTH.—1. 20. 2 roads each, county of Ingle, parish of Tumworth, No. 1-20 of section 16. Upset price £8 per acre.

At the Police Office, Wollongong.

TOWN LOTS.

KIAMA.—1-16. 2 roads each, county of Camden, parish of Kiama, Nos. 1-16 of section 11. 16. 17. 2 roads each, county of Camden, parish of Wollongong, Nos. 9 and 10 of section 18. Upset price £8 per acre.

SUBURBAN LOTS.

CAMDEN.—18. 26 acres, 1 road, and 29 perches, near Mount Kembla, Illawarra. 19. 24 acres, 1 road, and 8 perches, same place. 20. 22½ acres, at Illawarra, at the American Camp. Upset price £2 per acre.

COUNTRY LOTS.

CAMDEN.—21-24. 50 acres each, at Good Dog Creek, Shoalhaven River. 25. 95 acres, same place. 26. 29 acres, same place. 27. 48 acres, 2 roads, and 16 perches, same place. 28. 29. 50 acres each, same place. 30. 31. 62 acres and 2 roads each, same place. 32. 33. 60 acres each, same place. 34. 70 acres, same place. Upset price, £1 per acre.

At the Police Office, Port Macquarie.

MACQUARIE.—1. 86 acres, near Wingham. 2. 65 acres, same place. 3. 155 acres, same place. 4. 113 acres, same place. 5. 109 acres, same place. 6. 107 acres, same place. 7. 104 acres, same place. 8. 109 acres, same place. 9. 104 acres, same place. 10. 128 acres, same place. 11. 84 acres, same place. 12. 61 acres, same place. 13. 70 acres, same place. 14. 67 acres, same place. 15. 51 acres, same place. Reserving for public use, the existing road from Gloucester to Wingham, the area of which has been allowed for in the total area of lots 14 and 15. 16. 67 acres, same place. Upset price £1 per acre.

COUNTRY LOTS.

MACQUARIE.—18. 19. 82 acres, on the Western Branch of Dingo Creek. 20. 34 acres, same place. Upset price £1 per acre.

At the Police Office, Grafton.

GRAFTON.—1. 8. 2 roads each, county of Clarence, parish of Great Marlow, No. 2 of section 2, and 1-7 of section 13. 9. 2 roads, county of Clarence, parish of Beaumont, No. 3 of section 1. 10. 2 roads and 38 perches, same place, No. 17 of section 2. 11. 2 roads and 33 perches, same place, No. 18 of section 2. 12. 3 roads and 2 perches, same place, No. 19 of section 2. 13. 3 roads and 19 perches, same place, No. 20 of section 2. 14. 3 roads and 30 perches, same place, No. 21 of section 2. 15. 3 roads and 22 perches, same place, No. 22 of section 2. 16. 2 roads and 25 perches, same place, No. 23 of section 2. 17. 1 road and 21 perches, same place, No. 24 of section 2. Upset price £8 per acre.

At the Police Office, Dungay.

TOWN LOTS.

CLARENDON.—1-23. 2 roads each, county of Durham, parish of Uffington, Nos. 1 and 3 of section 8, 1-9, and 20 of section 19, and 2. 4 and 20 of section 20. Upset price £8 per acre.

COUNTRY LOTS.

GRAFTON.—21. 27 acres, on Burill Creek. 23. 40 acres, same place. 26. 49 acres, same place. 27. 71 acres, same place; reserving for public use the existing road, from Gloucester to Tinnaroo, passing through this land, the area of which is allowed for in the total area. 28. 60 acres, near the head of the Chichester River. 29. 41 acres, same place. Upset price £1 per acre.

At the Police Office, Warwick.

MARLBOROUGH.—1. 4 acres, 3 roads, and 24 perches, parish of Warwick, near Warwick. No. 1 of block A. 2. 5 acres, 3 roads, and 11 perches, same place, No. 2. 3. 5 acres, 2 roads, and 32 perches, No. 3. 4. 6 acres and 25 perches, same place, No. 5. 5. 6 acres and 12 perches, same place, No. 6. Upset price £2 10s. per acre.

SYND OF EASTERN AUSTRALIA.

THE Synod opened its half-yearly meeting in the Free Presbyterian Church, Pitt-street, on Wednesday, the 2nd inst. The members present were the Moderator, the Rev. Colin Stewart, Hartley; Rev. William McIntyre, Maitland; Rev. Alexander Salmon, Sydney; and the Rev. George Mackie, Illawarra, Ministers; Messrs. Dickson, Little, and Menzies, Elders.

The minutes of the former meeting having been read, the Rev. Mr. McIntyre laid upon the table of the Synod a memorial from certain Presbyterians, adhering to the Free Church, residents on the Hunter, the William, and the Paterson Rivers, praying that the Rev. A. M. Sherriff should be appointed to labour among them as their pastor. The Synod granted the prayer of the memorial, Mr. Sherriff having accepted the call thus conveyed to him was taken on trials for ordination, and delivered an Exhortation, an Exercise and additions, a Homily, a Lecture, and a Popular Sermon, which were sustained. The Synod then appointed Mr. Sherriff's ordination to take place to-morrow evening.

The Rev. Mr. Mackie laid upon the table of the Synod a memorial from certain Presbyterians, adhering to the Free Church in the district of Shoalhaven, praying that Mr. D. M. Sinclair, one of the candidates for the ministry, should be appointed to labour among them in the mean time. The Synod granted the prayer of this memorial also, if Mr. Sinclair should

agree to occupy this sphere of usefulness. Mr. Sinclair desired some time to deliberate, and at a subsequent sederunt intimated to the Synod, that on taking all things into account he did not see it to be his duty to go to Shoalhaven in present circumstances.

The Synod took up the subject of destitute localities. From communications from Cobar it appeared that the Presbyterians there were more anxious than ever to obtain the services of a minister from the Presbyterian Church of Eastern Australia. The Synod, while deeply sympathising with them, regretted their inability to supply them at present with full ministrations, but appointed two of their ministers to visit them at stated intervals during the next six months. The Rev. Mr. Salmon reported that in a communication received from the Colonial Committee of the Free Church of Scotland, the prospect was held forth that a minister would be immediately sent out for Moreton Bay. Mr. Salmon also stated that for reasons in which the Synod fully concurred, he had as yet been unable to visit New England, but engaged to do so during the current six months, probably in June or July.

The Synod proceeded to the examination of the candidates for the ministry, when Messrs. Sinclair and Lumsdaine were examined in Hebrew, Mental, Moral, and Natural Philosophy. The Synod expressed their satisfaction with the progress they had made in their studies, and appointed them a course of study in Systematic Theology and Church History, for the ensuing six months, and at the same time prescribed several discourses to be preached. Mr. Buyers, the Central Treasurer of the Synod, laid on the table a Financial Report for the past half-year, from which it appeared that there had been raised the following sums, viz.:

1. THE SUSTENTATION FUND.

	£	s.	d.
Sydney	131	8	8
Maitland and Ahalton	117	11	0
Kiama and Jamberoo	25	6	0
Shoalhaven	26	16	0
Wollongong	15	12	6
Vale of Clwyd	25	0	0

Total amount £315 14 8

2. MISSESS OF THE FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Raised in Sydney	26	8	10½
Vale of Clwyd	6	11	6
	33	0	4½

3. SYNOD FUNDS.

Amount of Marriage Fees reported October, 1850, and received	12	14	9
Ditto reported and received, 1st April, 1851, viz.			
Sydney	£10	13	9
Maitland	5	5	6
Vale of Clwyd	2	0	0
Shoalhaven	1	0	0
	17	9	5
	£30	14	0

Mr. Stewart declining to receive more than £25, the dividend for each of the four remaining ministers was £30 2s. 6d.

A collection in aid of the Missions of the Free Church of Scotland is to be made in Maitland and Illawarra forthwith.

It was appointed that a collection for the Missions, and also a collection in aid of the funds of the Colonial Committee of the Free Church of Scotland, should be made annually.

On Thursday evening the Synod proceeded in pursuance of the appointment previously made to ordain Mr. Sherriff. The Rev. Mr. McIntyre delivered an address founded on 3 Cor. v. 18-21, vi. 1-10, Mr. Salmon, who was appointed to preside, put the usual questions, which having been answered satisfactorily, the Synod by prayer and imposition of hands solemnly set Mr. Sherriff apart to the office of the holy Ministry. The members having given him the right hand of fellowship, Mr. Salmon addressed him in the spirit and manner in which the duties of the Ministry should be performed, adding a few remarks on the relative duties and responsibility of the people.

A communication dated Parramatta, 1st January, 1851, addressed to the Moderator by the Rev. John Tait, in which Mr. Tait intimates that he had "resolved to leave this part of Australia and labour in connection with the Free Presbyterian Church of Victoria," and states that "he conceived it unnecessary" that a *pro vacante* meeting should be called "to receive his resignation, his determination to leave having been formed independently of what might be the opinion of others respecting it," having been laid before the Synod, and having been taken into consideration, the Synod, while it conceived it would not be for edification under existing circumstances to deal with this case as under ordinary circumstances a regard to the maintenance of discipline, and to the vindication of its authority might require, felt it to be incumbent upon it to record its strong sense of the highly censurable character of the course pursued by Mr. Tait in thus deserting his charge, not only without asking or obtaining the sanction of the Court, but with the declared determination to set at defiance its authority if it should be exercised to prevent this step.

To Mr. Sinclair and Mr. Lumsdaine the Synod prescribed subjects for the usual discourses, with a view to their being licensed to preach the Gospel.

Mr. Salmon was requested to examine Mr. Ward, and prescribe further studies to him. A letter from Patrick Hill, Esq., in reference to the present position of the Parramatta congregation, having been laid on the table, the Synod directed a suitable answer to be returned, expressive particularly of the Synod's hope that they may soon be in circumstances to call a minister to take charge of their souls in the Lord.

The Committee on the Marriage Questions gave in its report, and was re-appointed. The Synod, which is to hold its next meeting on the 1st Wednesday of November next, was then closed with prayer.

A NATIVE FESTIVAL.

(From the *Wellington Spectator*, March 26.) On Wednesday last, His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief went to Waiakana in order to be present at a meeting of native tribes, comprising the Ngatiawa, Ngatiwhakahe, and others, to be held on the following day. The principal object of the meeting

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It said to have blown down 400 homes, and

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